

ARTISTS: ECONOMY

Higher economic multipliers are associated with arts and culture spending, because cultural sectors are labor-intensive and because recipients of cultural incomes are more apt to spend their dollars locally.

There are no cultural indicators that are available at the most local level, i.e. neighborhood or sub-area level, to measure economic impact of arts and culture.

It is difficult to make comparisons of arts-related uses to other uses in order to show the advantages of culturally related businesses in a neighborhood, or in an individual building.

Using standard methods, the economic benefits of the arts and culture, especially community arts organizations (which are typical in Capitol Hill) will be difficult to quantify, and will likely remain contested ground,

A CONSUMPTION THEORY OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Artists make considerable investments in human capital, have high rates of self-employment, and high rates of political and community participation.

Economic development has important tools for cultural development, but poor understanding of this sector.

Conventional economic practice is an export-based, and emphasizes physical capital and industry analysis, vs. human capital and occupational analysis.

A consumption theory of economic development: greater participation in and patronage for cultural events and facilities captures a larger share of local disposable income.